

Nasser Says 3-Power Treaty 'Dead and Buried'

'We'll Ride Over Kassem'

DANABSCUS (Rouster). — Abdel Nasser yesterday declared that the 1955 Tripartite Declaration was "buried in the soil of Port Said" during the Suez action. He added: "It is irreversibly."

under any circumstances, allow any state, be it a big power or a small state, to put its hands on the Declaration powers.

U.S. Britain and France, cooperation against aggression in the Middle East against the Arab

He was addressing a public rally here following a two-hour military parade marking the anniversary.

story of the U.A.R. Nasser's speech was broadcast "live" by Cairo and Damascus radios.

...the people of the U.S.A. have proclaimed that they will stay in their

new secret weapon is called "our holy march." "But this new weapon is a dud and cannot break our way," he added.

'People Like One Man'
Nasser said that on his tour of Egypt and Syria he had

...Name arrived in London... immediately drove to... the military police. His pro...

He went on: "We do not find it strange to hear today statements which are made

and to hear Siraya Lloyd (the British Foreign Secretary) saying Britain is con-

of Early Solution
Special to The Jerusalem Post

istic that a solution will be found and that the independence is long delayed. The outcome

are determined that the London and Zurich agreements be implemented."

This was noted to her on Friday (the date originally set for Cypriot independence) by an American television news

Dr. Katschek, Vice-President elect of the Cyprus Republic and leader of its Turkish

"Exploited people like Israel and this obviously implies Palestine territory. We have moved to British rule, to have been working towards the formation of a new Syrian government. Contacts have been made with the

I asked Dr. Hutchins why

Cyprian said he was willing to grant the British rights to hold bases in the first place, and he replied, "They are necessary for the security of

enough for the forces of democracy to have been in Greece and Turkey — they must also have been in Cre-

Lack of Jobs

An allied problem currently worrying the Cypriot leaders is unemployment. The withdrawal of British personnel has created a vacuum in the labor market, and the Cypriot government is struggling to find ways to absorb the displaced workers.

The failure, and the drought have brought the island face to face with serious economic difficulties.

It is doubtful, however, whether Mauer will succeed in solving his problems in Syria, since it is quite ob-

Britain. When that money becomes available, life will then be good in Cyprus. Britain will pay us this a year for

...and in addition will spend another \$100,000 a year on their options. This will bring prosperity to the island and will, for instance, enable us

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Today's February 25, 1958
10 Shvat, 2558-59 Shevat, 1958

YESTERDAY's three-cornered proposals for the abolition of military government in Arab-inhabited areas

MILITARY tier areas

GOVERNMENT scarce

one would have thought, have come at a more inopportune moment. The afternoon papers reported the meeting of Egyptian troops in Sinai, probably incorrectly. The Inge Toft had just returned from a costly eight-month wait in Port Said because Nasser has blocked the Suez Canal to Israel and is broadcasting threats to Israel and to the headwaters of the Jordan. Administrative steps are being taken against a series of wildly inflammatory Arabic publications printed in Acre by a small group apparently bent on building up an openly anti-Israeli Arab party, and claiming a circulation of some 3,000 copies, which would indicate a readership of 10,000 to 15,000.

The anomaly can be understood only in the context of the structure of the present coalition government. A year ago, when the security situation seemed somewhat more favorable, an election-year hue-and-cry was raised over the matter of military government by several parties. Of these, Mapam alone may include some genuine believers in a political Messianism that argues that the only thing that prevents the Arabs living in Israel from becoming full and enthusiastic citizens of this State is to be sought in the security restrictions imposed on their movements by the Military Government. Abolish the regulations, and Jewish majority and Arab minority will mingle in perfect harmony without as much as a backward glance at the struggles of the past half-century. Ahud Ha'avoda do not believe this but are unwilling to seem less liberal than Mapam. Mapam, for one, certainly collected many Arab votes on the strength of a promise that the matter would be brought up within a year. Left to themselves, they should have been glad enough to let the matter rest, explaining that there is no major party for abolition of the restrictions, and that therefore there is no purpose in their removing their civilizational influence from the tyrannical Ben-Gurion Government. This was an excellent opportunity for Herut and the Communists to embarrass Mapam by proposing that military government be abolished, and forcing a vote. The Progressives are similarly committed to support "equal rights," even if these include the right to a safe security.

Only the National Religious Party split over the extent of their abstention on the vote, thereby helping to secure the Government's majority.

It is a matter of simple arithmetic that if all those who abstained from the vote to symbolize their opposition to military government had voted against it, they would have commanded a majority. The restrictions could have been abolished, though only at the price of the Government itself also falling. Yet the Mapam-Herut-Communist numerical combination that can outvote Mapam cannot form a government, and the left wing was forced to yield. What was being tested yesterday was not the need for military government, but the price that the minority parties in the coalition are willing to pay to stay in the Government. Despite the open wrangling the Cabinet has, in a sense, emerged the stronger. It will be stronger still if work is speeded up, as Mr. Ben-Gurion recommended, on redefining the special regulations in such a way as to remove the stigma of "military" rule. This is a device that was originally intended to be a temporary one at the Armistice Agreements with the Arab states and, like them, stands in need of overhaul at the end of the first decade.

MADRID LETTER

Catalans Wage Cold War

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The Catalans' recent cold war against "La Vanguardia" is aimed specifically at the person of the paper's non-Catalan director, 65-year-old Luis de Galarza. A close friend of General Franco, and like the Caudillo a native of Galicia, the portly, hot-tempered Spaniard has run "La Vanguardia" since 1939 when the government gave him the job. Today the government (which appoints and dismisses all top executives of the Spanish press) is faced with the dilemma of firing a loyal servant of the State or seeing a major mouthpiece of the regime fall.

Fury in Sacristy

The trouble started June 21. On that Sunday morning Galarza was attending Mass in Barcelona's Church of San Narciso. When the rector, Narciso Segura, proceeded to give his sermon in the Catalan language, Galarza stood up angrily and stalked out. He went around to the sacristy, left his visiting card with the sexton and departed by himself using rough language to express what he thought of Catalans.

Later the rector returned the visiting card to Galarza with a letter suggesting that since the newspaper director had been impersonated by someone.

But Galarza wrote back that he was left the card at right and that it was indeed he who had protested "at having to hear a sermon in a language I do not understand."

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which a Spaniard has no obligation to understand, appears absurd to me," wrote Galarza. "I said so in the sacristy," he went on, "not as you have said, coarsely or unbecomingly, but vehemently in a manner corresponding to my indignation."

To this Rector Segura replied: "Our church celebrates eight separate Masses every Sunday. In only two of them is the sermon given in the Catalan language. The other six are given in Spanish... If on any other occasion you find it necessary to go to an early Mass come to the church at 10 o'clock; it is a Mass explained in Spanish and it is attended by many domestic maids..."

Plan for Masses

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He has, however, appealed to the Catalans for mercy. On January 19 his paper and all other dailies in Barcelona published an article signed by himself entitled "Affecting and Service to Catalonia." Most of the article emphasized Galarza's love for the Catalans and all he had done for them over the years. At the end he asked "to be judged by my acts and not by my words..." words attributed to me which I have seen in the press.

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But the Catalans are not in a forgiving mood. Their latent separatist sentiments

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Toasting a glass of dry Adom Ale, we said, "You must have some complaints, Mr. Suliman!"

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At the Cinema

Tough Dolls

Du Riff chez les Femmes (Armenian) is one of the toughest gangster films I have seen for some time. A bank robbery, a night club racket, dope running, a true battle between two gangs in order to cooperate in the robbery and then broken through the double-crossing of one of the partners, all culminate in the criminals eating each other up like a pair of vicious cats through a mutual slaughter. This is very much the traditional French crime story where black is black and white is white. If anybody was even the slightest bit white, apart from some loyalty, "Du Riff chez les Femmes" differs from its American counterparts not only in its lack of any character with an ultimate hope of salvation for I doubt whether Hollywood would ever depict a bank that did not possess an elaborate system of alarms. Still, for powerful build up, almost non-stop excitement and minor characters, this film supplies the necessary. H.

BY LOVE POSSESSED

by James Gould Cooney

Available Everywhere

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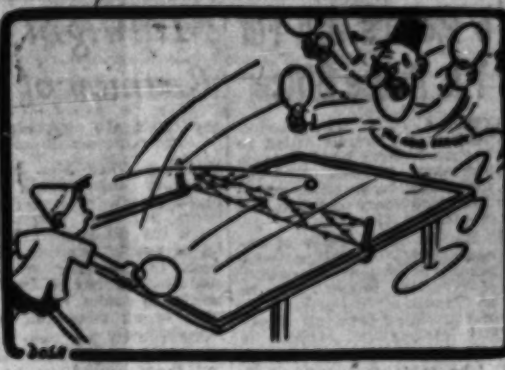
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TABLE MENACE



YESTERDAY'S PRESS

Arab Designs on Eilat

Herut finds that the return of the Inge Toft fits in with the latest Arab plot against the Port of Eilat: Nasser's success at Port Said has emboldened him to try again. The only question is how we will react to his next attempt.

Herut (General Zionist) notes that Nasser's wholehearted threats continue to fly far and wide reviving the impression that the Israeli-Arab dispute, and not hostility between the Arabs themselves, is at the core of Middle East instability.

At Hammat Gader (Mapam) writes that while the American Navy has snuffed the "Haita Clause," the Department of Agriculture is looking for the Arab line and this together with the concession to Pakistan discrimination against Jews in U.S. service, proves that the winds of appeasement are blowing hard as ever.

Davar (Histadrut) hopes that the other Washington Departments will fall in line with the Navy.

Judging from past experience, Omer (Histadrut) predicts that Mr. Hammarskjold will take up an anti-Israel stand on the Demilitarized Zone.

Haaretz (National Religious) hopes that in the five months till the elections to the Chief Rabbinate all those who are concerned will see to it that they are conducted with the respect due to this exalted office.

Haaretz (non-party) does not understand the objections to giving the post to someone from abroad and recalls the time when Mr. Ben-Gurion invited the late Professor Einstein to accept the Presidency of Israel.

Lamahas (Ahud Ha'avoda) calls for Jews for El Al. Yehoshua Abner asks whether both the Left and the Right in the Tel Aviv Municipal Council are impotent to end the Yarkon stretch.

PEW FRIENDS

UNIT ENGINEER, M. of Kadman Bank 100/2, Ramat, Istanbul, Turkey, interested in music and cinema, and GUY, M. of Kadman Bank 100/2, Ramat, Istanbul, Turkey, interested in music and cinema, are both looking for new friends in Israel.

BURIAL CAVE

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, - The cave in Kiryat Yovel, mentioned in your issue of February 11, was examined by one of our inspectors. It is a burial cave of the first century C.E. thoroughly looked in ancient times - one of the many in the western part of modern Jerusalem. As it seems superfluous to clear the cave of the earth which has accumulated there through the ages, we have asked the Municipality to close the cave in order to prevent possible danger to the children of the neighborhood.

We trust that this will be done speedily. Yours, etc.

DR. F.P. KAHANE

Acting Director

Department of Antiquities

Ministry of Education and Culture

Jerusalem, February 12.

Readers' Letters

HORSE SENSE

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, - I am interested in horses and their breeding. From well-informed sources, I have learned that the Jewish Agency is considering importing 30 pony-stallions from Denmark for breeding purposes, or may already have imported them.

I saw these horses at the Agricultural Exhibition. They are about 135 cm high, fat, and long-haired and they seem to be very quiet. It seems to be a very good idea but I am afraid it will be rather cold for them here. Would it not be better to import reindeer from Greenland or Eskimo dogs from Alaska? Twenty years ago when our agriculture was based on animals, the local

horses and mules were good enough; now that farming is mechanized, it is quite clear that we need heavy horses.

Yours, etc.

RUUDOLF LOHNER

Neot Mordechai, January 12.

Jewish Agency Replies

The importation of breeding horses from Denmark was brought up for discussion at Government offices and the decision to import them was taken by all the experts who deal with this matter. We therefore do not see any grounds for the sarcasm expressed by your correspondent.

YACOV VIDELSKY

Agricultural Settlement Department,

Jewish Agency

Tel Aviv, February 14.

MARGINAL COMMENT

What Made Nasser Run?

By Nisim Rejman

IT is becoming increasingly difficult to keep track of the speeches delivered by President Nasser during his recent tour of the Syrian Republic; even Cairo Radio has stopped relaying them and now contents itself with brief summaries. This is in a way a pity. For apart from his two main preoccupations - Israel and Iraq - Nasser seems in these speeches to be doing a good deal of spontaneous and impulsive thinking aloud, which offers as much interest as his studied statements or mistimed remarks. Last Saturday, in the small town of Hama, Nasser spoke of the great revolution which the peoples of Syria and Egypt started when, two years ago, they decided to unite. In the course of his speech, he boasted of the fact that the decision to merge was taken "in 18 days." Yet, as it is in reply to his critics' charges of haste and impulsiveness in proclaiming the union, Nasser went on to imply that if the arrangements were completed in 18 days, this was so only because the idea of Arab unity was a very old one.

THIS argument, though understandable, is hardly convincing. Everybody is now aware that there was no haste, no impulsive decision, in proclaiming the establishment of the United Arab Republic. Since it must be assumed that Cairo as well as Damascus knew what they were doing, the question arises: what was really behind this haste? Obviously, for Cairo, union with - or rather annexation of - Syria could not be regarded as an end in itself. Prestige considerations apart, the merger brought no special benefits to the Egyptians. The fact that the decision to merge was taken within 18 days must stem from reasons far more urgent and down-to-earth than the alleged historical trend towards Arab unity. The move could only have been viewed as a means to a larger end; moreover, this larger end must have been thought to be pretty near at hand.

WHAT this end is, everybody knows. Nasser's objectives have always been aimed at the oil-producing Arab countries - Iraq, Saudi Arabia and the Persian Gulf principalities. In February, 1953, these lands were judged by Nasser to be ripe for a change of regime which could only be favourable to his plans. Side by side with the deterioration of Saudi finances and Egyptian infiltration of Saudi institutions, reports from Iraq at the time left no doubt in anybody's mind in Cairo about the fate of Nuri al-Said's regime. (Nasser was in a better position to know this than many others; Kanan

and his fellow-compatriots had contacted Syrian intelligence chief Barakat in secret talks on the subject of Egyptian aid that would be available to them in case they made a bid to overthrow the Hashemite regime in Baghdad.) Cairo, in fact, had every reason to consider the whole of the Arab world this side of the Red Sea ripe for union under Nasser's leadership.

SUBSEQUENT developments actually proved Nasser right - but only to a point. Both Saudi Arabia and Iraq underwent a change of regime - peaceful and moderate in the former, bloody and sweeping in the latter; the Lebanese Army was nothing with active plotting and the Gulf sheikdoms waited for their fate to be decided by forces outside their own borders. But there were serious hitchhikes. Saudi's brother, Crown Prince Faisal, carried out far-reaching financial and constitutional reforms, but apparently only in order the better to be able to resist Cairo's encroachments; Iraq, on whose word Nasser's whole fate seems to depend, decided finally to stay in its place. Both Saudi Arabia and Iraq underwent a change of regime - peaceful and moderate in the former, bloody and sweeping in the latter; the Lebanese Army was nothing with active plotting and the Gulf sheikdoms waited for their fate to be decided by forces outside their own borders. But there were serious hitchhikes. Saudi's brother, Crown Prince Faisal, carried out far-reaching financial and constitutional reforms, but apparently only in order the better to be able to resist Cairo's encroachments; Iraq, on whose word Nasser's whole fate seems to depend, decided finally to stay in its place. Both Saudi Arabia and Iraq underwent a change of regime - peaceful and moderate in the former, bloody and sweeping in the latter; the Lebanese Army was nothing with active plotting and the Gulf sheikdoms waited for their fate to be decided by forces outside their own borders. But there were serious hitchhikes. Saudi's brother, Crown Prince Faisal, carried out far-reaching financial and constitutional reforms, but apparently only in order the better to be able to resist Cairo's encroachments; Iraq, on whose word Nasser's whole fate seems to depend, decided finally to stay in its place. Both Saudi Arabia and Iraq underwent a change of regime - peaceful and moderate in the former, bloody and sweeping in the latter; the Lebanese Army was nothing with active plotting and the Gulf sheikdoms waited for their fate to be decided by forces outside their own borders. But there were serious hitchhikes. Saudi's brother, Crown Prince Faisal, carried out far-reaching financial and constitutional reforms, but apparently only in order the better to be able to resist Cairo's encroachments; Iraq, on whose word Nasser's whole fate seems to depend, decided finally to stay in its place. Both Saudi Arabia and Iraq underwent a change of regime - peaceful and moderate in the former, bloody and sweeping in the latter; the Lebanese Army was nothing with active plotting and the Gulf sheikdoms waited for their fate to be decided by forces outside their own borders. But there were serious hitchhikes. Saudi's brother, Crown Prince Faisal, carried out far-reaching financial and constitutional reforms, but apparently only in order the better to be able to resist Cairo's encroachments; Iraq, on whose word Nasser's whole fate seems to depend, decided finally to stay in its place. Both Saudi Arabia and Iraq underwent a change of regime - peaceful and moderate in the former, bloody and sweeping in the latter; the Lebanese Army was nothing with active plotting and the Gulf sheikdoms waited for their fate to be decided by forces outside their own borders. But there were serious hitchhikes. Saudi's brother, Crown Prince Faisal, carried out far-reaching financial and constitutional reforms, but apparently only in order the better to be able to resist Cairo's encroachments; Iraq, on whose word Nasser's whole fate seems to depend, decided finally to stay in its place. Both Saudi Arabia and Iraq underwent a change of regime - peaceful and moderate in the former, bloody and sweeping in the latter; the Lebanese Army was nothing with active plotting and the Gulf sheikdoms waited for their fate to be decided by forces outside their own borders. But there were serious hitchhikes. Saudi's brother, Crown Prince Faisal, carried out far-reaching financial and constitutional reforms, but apparently only in order the better to be able to resist Cairo's encroachments; Iraq, on whose word Nasser's whole fate seems to depend, decided finally to stay in its place. Both Saudi Arabia and Iraq underwent a change of regime - peaceful and moderate in the former, bloody and sweeping in the latter; the Lebanese Army was nothing with active plotting and the Gulf sheikdoms waited for their fate to be decided by forces outside their own borders. But there were serious hitchhikes. Saudi's brother, Crown Prince Faisal, carried out far-reaching financial and constitutional reforms, but apparently only in order the better to be able to resist Cairo's encroachments; Iraq, on whose word Nasser's whole fate seems to depend,